THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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The Field and Fireside.

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Irwin, McClatchey & Irwin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Blue Ridge, Rome, and Coweta Circuits.

Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

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MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

March 13, 1877. 1y

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THE undersigned continues his business of Brick Making, Stone and Brick Building, and is prepared at any time to take contracts on the most reasonable terms, and to execute them in the most satisfactory manner.

H. B. WALLIS,

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SASH, BLINDS, DOORS FINISHED TO ORDER.

Lumber of all kinds, and at the lowest prices, for sale.

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DEALER IN

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

SHOES AND NOTIONS, &c.

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Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

Agricultural.

[FOR THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.]

Small Farms Made Rich.

One great drawback to successful farming is the universal effort to cultivate large quantities of land to the hand. One acre of land, well fertilized and properly cultivated, will make three or four times the quantity of grain that is usually made on land without manure, with imperfect cultivation. Now, why go to the extra expense and trouble to go over thirty acres of land which, ordinarily, produces about ten or fifteen bushels of corn, or from three to five bushels of wheat, when ten acres of the same land can be made to produce thirty bushels of corn and thirty-five or forty bushels of wheat per acre? At Athens, Georgia, the test was made to see what quantity of wheat could be raised on an acre of land, and Col. Barry, as well as I recollect, raised over fifty bushels of wheat to the acre; another gentleman, Mr. Bancroft, raised about twenty seven hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre of land that had been tended for many years. Both these experiments were made up on land that had been exhausted. This shows what properly fertilized land will do to increase the production. Any industrious farmer can make the manure upon his farm, with the ordinary stock necessary on the farm, to manure five acres each year. This five acres, made thus rich, will yield more than fifteen or twenty acres of poor land. Let us see—suppose a man tend twenty acres of common poor land, which yields five bushels to the acre, that gives him one hundred bushels of very sorry corn for the labor of cultivating twenty acres; but suppose he enriches five acres, and makes it produce thirty bushels to the acre, (which can be done,) that gives him one hundred and fifty bushels for the labor of cultivating five acres against one hundred bushels for cultivating twenty acres of poor land. And the above estimates are too low for thoroughly cultivated and well fertilized lands. Land made to produce its full capacity, will run much higher in production than above stated; and land, manured every year, will yield a large return for the outlay, and become better each successive year. The lands in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland which have been cultivated a century, now yield large crops every year, and some of them even more than they did when first cleared. And this is the direct result of cultivating small farms and making them rich. They cultivate the land one year, then seed it down in clover or grass, or lucerne. Thus, it is not only rested, but, if put in lucerne, it is supplied with a good quantity of azote from the air, which it leaves in the soil for the next crop. Thus land may not only be made to produce good crops every third or every alternate year, but be gradually made rich. The air and water, falling on land, furnishes it with a good supply of oxygen and hydrogen, which, if aided by the industry of the farmer, in furnishing the ammoniac and nitrates in proper quantities, will soon enrich his land, and give him good crops all the time. A proper rotation of crops has much to do with the increased production of the land; no one kind of grain should be put upon land two years without a change. Wheat will not grow two years in succession upon the same land without being well fertilized. Cotton forms an exception to this rule, as it, like peas, draws much of its support from the air and the water; consequently, does not exhaust the soil like the cereals. Land has been too plenty and too cheap in the South hitherto, and for that reason men have not learned to enrich small bodies of it, and make it produce to its full capacity; but the rapidly increasing population of this country now demands a change in this matter. We must now begin to save our land, or we will, like England and some other countries, not have room for the multiplied numbers that are crowding the stage of busy life. And there are many ways by which our poor and worn out lands may be brought up again to fertility. Green crops, turned under, afford a ready and rapid means of renewing exhausted soils. Oats, rye, and peas, will grow on any land that will even bring sedge-grass, and they all possess the capacity of lucerne (to a certain extent) to absorb azote from the air and water, and then leave it in the land; and if cut on land, and turned under for two, three or four years in succession, they will soon bring it up to a state of fertility to bring remunerating returns for all the labor bestowed upon it. Poor land, fertilized a little, will bring lucerne, which, left to stand on the land, soon enriches it, even if it is cut every year, from once to twice a year. More anon.

J. J. M. GOSS, A. M. M. D.

Steam Cultivation in England.

At a recent meeting of the Dorchester (England) Farmers' Club, Mr. Eddison said: "Since 1870 six sets of steam tackle have been working for hire alone in this part of the county and the borders of Somerset, three more sets work between Dorset and Wilts, towards Salisbury, totally for hire, and since that time our worthy Vice Chairman has purchased a set of double tackle for his own use (and his friends' when he does not require it himself). I hold that the cultivation of the land by steam has now become a necessity, in consequence of the increased cost of horse and manual labor; and not only for that reason, but from the extra benefits which are to be derived from it. There are better crops, both in quality and quantity in most cases after steam than after horses. A mixture of the subsoil with the old soil acts very beneficially on land subject to club root, and also on land upon which it is difficult to raise a plant, or, rather to preserve a plant of red clover. I have noticed in many cases the root crops are sounder and heavier than usual, and that the clover does not die away. Steam cultivation need not be deep cultivation; I do not think it advisable to go deep at once, but to deepen the soil gradually, as each time you deepen it it is possible that a little extra manure will be needed, though in many cases an extra working with the cultivator would produce as great a benefit to the crop as a hundredweight of manure per acre. Treading on clay land is always to be avoided if possible; and if that kind of land is broken up in summer when it is generally dry and hard, you are certain of a good time to sow the wheat, and the soil is much improved by letting in the sun and air. There is no doubt that when the land is very heavy or hard steam is a much cheaper power than horse labor, and in many cases where horses could not possibly break the land at all it is worked into good order by steam power with the greatest ease. It has been calculated that in ploughing an acre of ground three horses make about 350,000 footmarks, and clover as much land as they plough with their footmarks. This I think is not likely to do good, but harm. If you have engines at work they do not need rest for any part of a fine day, as you need only stop them in case of an accident. On light land it is possible that the difference between horse and steam power is not quite so apparent to some as on the strong land, but the greater number of those who use steam in this country farm light land, and from that you may consider there are many and various reasons why a man uses steam. On stony land you will find the soil more disintegrated, from the pace at which the steam drawn implement travels or should travel—the ground being more shaken, even down below where the tynes of the implement have been when driven about five miles an hour, the usual pace at which a steam driven implement should go—than when the same class of implement is drawn as fast as it is possible to make the horses keep going.—There are some who never use steam unless they have a piece of land extremely foul—very hard—a long way from home, or are compelled to use extra strength of some kind, to get their work done in time to sow the crops in their proper season, never using steam except as a last resource, keeping the same number of horses and men as they formerly did. Others have done away with a team of horses, and depend on having a certain amount of land worked by steam, not as an extra expense, but as a part of the regular work of the farm.

Feed for Hogs.

A farmer, of Southern Kansas, writes to know, through the columns of the *N. Y. World*, what kind of grass is best for pigs in a warm and dry climate. The red clover will not stand the hot sun, and he desires to seed down his young orchard (six years since set out) for hog pasture, and asked how orchard grass or alfalfa will answer. Prof. Boynton, at the meeting of the *American Institute Farmers' Club*, said that the weed "pulsey" furnishes an excellent food for hogs; they not only like it, but derive much nourishment from it; it grows rapidly, laying flat on the ground, and has thick leaves and succulent stocks. Another member replied in answer to the question about orchard grass, that all beasts are fond of it, both as grass and hay. Orchard grass is permanent, while clover is short-lived; it grows in the shade, hence is called orchard grass, and any soil is suitable if not wet. For pasturage, this member values orchard grass, because, first, it stands drought better than any other, will bear heavier stocking and comes forward in the spring very early. It also, by its great amount of fibrous roots, improves instead of impoverishing the soil. It is not, however, fit for a lawn, as it is liable to grow in bunches, especially when sown alone or when sown thin. In soils where clover will grow there are no two grasses that can be sown together with greater advantage than red clover and orchard grass. They grow and flower together, come to maturity about the same time, and the clover is supported from falling by the uncommon strength of the orchard grass.—When sown alone, it is recommended to sow two bushels per acre of orchard grass; when sown with clover one bushel is sufficient. A soil to produce good clover crops must have more or less of lime in its composition.

Regarding a rim of grass for swine, another member said that permanent pastures are best adapted to this purpose. Soiling, or feeding pigs on cut green meat, was likewise advocated whenever there are crops and facilities for so doing. The artificial grasses and green meat recommended for swine were clover, lucerne, chicory, sainfoin, tares and bean and pea haum or stalks. It is more economical to turn the swine into yards or small enclosures when feeding this green meat than to do it in the fields. This feeding on green meat for a time cools and purifies the blood and keeps the animals in fair condition, though it tends but little to fatten them; when it is intended to perform that office also, it must be chopped up small and salted, and mixed with screenings of corn or meal or roots, and moistened with some kind of mash and left to ferment.

On the question being asked about the efficacy of giving blood, entrails, refuse meat and other animal substances to hogs, this member replied that, though they are highly fattening in their nature, they tend to make the flesh rank, to inflame the animals' blood, and to create a longing for more such food, and thus lead them to destroy fowls, &c., and even the litter of their companions. In his opinion, animal food is bad for every kind of swine, and tends to make them savage and feverish, and often lays the foundation of serious inflammation of the intestines.

Treatment for Poor Land.

A farmer of Salisbury, N. C., wanted to learn how to treat a piece of forty acres of worn-out land, part red clay and part sandy gravel loam, it having had a rest for seven years. Dr. Hollack, at the meeting of the *American Institute Farmers' Club*, thought he had better run away from it; but Prof. Boynton said the first thing to be done was to find out just what necessary elements the soil is lacking, and furnish them. In most worn out land three things are needed, and these he would recommend in the case at hand as the safest, without knowing more definitely about the soil. These, new ammonia in the form of from four to six hundred pounds eight to ten per cent. phosphoric acid, and five to ten per cent. potash. This speaker disapproved of the plan of ploughing in clover as wasting time and money, it being better to supply the required nourishment in fertilizers containing the necessary elements.

What is phosphoric acid? Phosphoric acid is a compound of phosphorus and oxygen. It is not found in a free state in nature. It unites with other substances, as lime, soda, &c., and forms compounds known as phosphates, which are found in all fertile soils, and which seem to be necessary for the growth of plants.

Why is snow called the poor man's fertilizer? Because of the ammonia it brings down and holds in the ground. *N. Y. World.*

Agriculture in Russia.

The Board of Trade's annual collection of agricultural returns gives, in the volume for the year 1876, some official returns obtained from Russia for the first time. They relate only to Russia in Europe, and to the crops of 1872. The area under wheat is returned as 28,743,390 acres, but the produce of this large acreage is estimated at no more than 157,928,000 bushels, which shows an average yield of only 5½ bushels per acre, or about a fifth of the average yield in Great Britain. The area under barley or bere is stated as 15,311,000 acres, and the estimated yield as 124,753,750 bushels, or 16.6 bushels per acre. Under rye, area 32,818,890 acres, and yield 543,622,750 bushels, or 16.6 bushels per acre. Under rye, area 66,393,540 acres, and yield 546,832,000 bushels, or 8.2 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, area 11,307,600 acres, and yield 86,256,500 bushels, or 7.6 bushels per acre. The area under potatoes is stated at 8,169,010 acres, and the yield 370,876,000 bushels or 111 bushels per acre. Under beet-root for sugar 333,450 acres in 1871, and the yield 10,545,137 cwts. Under tobacco 98,800 acres and the yield 80,001,148 pounds. Under flax, 2,247,700 acres in 1872 producing 17,202,000 bushels seed and 4,837,219 cwts. fibre. Under hemp, 842,30 acres, producing 14,410,000 bushels seed and 1,924,888 cwts. fibre. There are also 143,311,940 desyatins as grass. The population of Russia in Europe is stated at 71,760,960 souls. The area, exclusive of lakes, is put at 1,241,367,351 English statute acres, the woods and forests occupying 527,126,510 acres.—*N. Y. World.*

How to Destroy Sassafras.

A writer in the *Courier Journal* in reply to the question what will kill sassafras sprouts, says he can give a certain remedy, as he has lived forty three years on one of the worst sassafras infested farms in the state of Kentucky, and speaks whereof he knows.—The remedy is close pasturing with sheep for from two to four years. The best way that he has ever tried, is as soon as the crop of small grain is removed to turn in a sufficient number of sheep in the field to keep the young shoots eaten down as fast as they sprout, and keep pasturing the ground as long as a single shoot appears. Now, it is a well known fact, by well informed men, that the leaves of plants act in the same capacity as lungs to animal life—that is, plants breath through their leaves—and, by constantly depriving plants of their leaves, they will soon linger and die.—Hence, by close pasturing the sassafras with sheep, you soon destroy their vitality. Sheep are very fond of the young shoots of the sassafras, and if you put a sufficient number of sheep in the field, you may rest assured that they will effectually subdue the sassafras in a few years. If the sprouts are very large around a large stump, it will take three or four years to kill them. The sassafras is a very hardy tree, and you must not be discouraged if it does not die the first year. Be sure and keep the sheep on the ground until the sprouts are entirely subdued, and you will be rewarded for your trouble.

Suggestions about P

To succeed with cutting requires judgement in regard to the proper stems. Old wood will grow if taken at the proper time, which is when new leaves are just forming on it; they will take longer to grow than young green shoots, but will eventually make nice plants. It is well to know this in case of a large plant getting broken. Take the slip from the lower part of the plant, as near the root as you can choose one. When slips break off short and crisp they are sure to root, although this rule will not hold good for wooded plants, such as roses, azaleas, &c. Set the cuttings before they wilt; if you have to carry them any distance, sprinkle them with water as soon as taken from the bush, and wrap up tightly in paper, putting in extra dry piece of paper outside, tying it tightly. You can carry slips three days in this way, not opening the parcel until you are ready to set them out at once. Take any ordinary dish, either earthenware or tin, about an inch and a half deep, fill with sand, adding water sufficient to completely saturate the sand, but the water must not stand on the top of it. Be sure and get the sand about two inches deep. Place the slips almost up to the lowest eye of the eye touches the sand, the sides or bottom of the dish they will root quicker; keep the dish in the sun, even if you have to move it from spot to spot. In from five to eight days roots will have appeared, and the slips ready to do so, when they can be potted, using one-half rich garden soil and one-half sand, in a shady, cool place for a few days, and then they are ready to ward

To cure [illegible] blue mass and [illegible] each one ounce, [illegible] one-half ounce, [illegible] teaspoonful; make into [illegible] and give one every [illegible] purging ceases.

To Destroy [illegible] a large [illegible] at night, [illegible] it will [illegible] can kill them

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RE DAME.

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endeavor to destroy the
ing part of the city, as well
e vessels at the wharves. The
city is placed under military sur-
veillance. Food and supplies for
the destitute go in from all quar-
ters, and active committees are
organized and working well.

ther Destructive Fire.

MARBLEHEAD IN ASHES.

fire broke out at 2 o'clock on
the morning of the 25th June last
in Marblehead, Mass., and swept
away nearly the entire business
portion of the town. It began in
the stable of the Hathaway house.
It is believed that it was the work
of an incendiary. All the large
shoe manufactories but three are
in ruins. These were mostly large
wooden buildings, filled with ma-
chinery, and furnishing employ-
ment to hundreds of men and wo-
men, who are thrown out of em-
ployment. The Eastern railroad
depot, seven passenger and a num-
ber of freight cars were burned.
Over forty dwellings were con-
sumed, and the occupants saved
but a small portion of their fur-
niture, and the only clothes they
had on. Seventy-two buildings
in all were consumed. The total
loss is supposed to be over half a
million dollars.

Doings of the Late Storm

ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

The storm struck the town of
Dixon, Illinois, at 11 o'clock on
the 25th June. The fair grounds,
fences, stands, trees, sheds, etc.
were all blown down. The Chi-
cago and Northwestern railroad
windmill, engine house and freight
house were partially destroyed.
Many buildings in the town were
unroofed. The lumber in the
yards was scattered, and a few
buildings demolished. Trees three
feet round were twisted and bro-
ken off. No lives were lost.

At Lincoln, Iowa, the storm
damaged all the grain. The rye
suffered heavily. Nearly every
cornfield in the vicinity was com-
pletely flooded.

The damage to grain and grass
in the vicinity of Danville, Iowa,
is reported very great.

Hail stones, the size of hen's
eggs, it is said, fell near Moline,
Iowa, and great damage to crops
its reported.

Reports from Mahomet, Illinois,
show that the storm was wide-
spread, and disastrous to crops
and property.

Near Springfield, Illinois, the
storm left the grain flat, and did
considerable minor damage.

The damage to wheat in the
county in which Jacksonville, Il-
linois, is situated, by the storm, is
stated at $100,000. There was
much other damage. The
creeks were overflowed, and the
lowlands flooded.

About one hundred houses and
buildings were damaged at Cham-
pagne and in Urbana, Illinois.—
The rain fell in those places in tor-
rents, and trees were uprooted by
scores. The surrounding country
suffered severe loss by the storm.

The storm completely destroyed
the unfinished Methodist church
at Fairbury, Illinois. A number
of other buildings were unroofed,
moved from their foundations or
blown about.

The wind carried John Long's
house, in Dwight, Illinois, about
twenty feet from its place, but in-
jured nobody.

Fourteen buildings were un-
roofed in Brooksville, Illinois.

Crops are reported heavily dam-
aged near Galesburg by the storm

Accounts from Des Moines re-
port the rainfall as heavy and the
outlook for crops gloomy, but no
special damage done.

A number of cattle were killed
in the vicinity of Indianola, Indi-
ana, and families there were for a
time compelled to vacate their
houses, fearing the tornado would
bring them down.

Hundreds of trees were snapped
off like pipe-stems in the country
around and in Muscatine, Iowa.
Thousands of panes of glass were
shivered by the great hail stones
that fell. Nobody injured.

The storm, in passing through
Cincinnati, Ohio, occasioned no
material damage to life or prop-
erty.

A child was killed at Springfield
by a falling barn, and two other
persons seriously injured. A do-
zen large buildings lost their roofs
and one residence levelled to the
ground. One lady had her arm
and leg broken, and several stu-
dents knocked senseless by fall-
ing bricks. The damage to crops
is incalculable, not only in the vi-
cinity of Springfield, but along
the whole pathway of the storm.

At Reading, Ohio, a stable was
blown down, instantly killing the
proprietor.

At Lancaster, Ohio, the resi-
dences and stores were unroofed
and the Catholic church steeple
blown down.

A violent wind and rain storm
passed over Little Rock at one
o'clock on the evening of the 26th
doing considerable damage. It
lasted about 20 minutes.

Earthquake & Tidal Wave.

GREAT DESTRUCTION.

PANAMA, June 12.—At Molen-
do, the railroad was torn up by
the sea three hundred feet, and
at the railway was also in-
jured. At Arica the people
were preparing temporary fortifica-
tions to repel the threatened as-
sault of the rebel ram Hanscar
at the very moment the roar of
the earthquake was heard. The
shocks were very numerous, and
caused immense danger. The
sea was suddenly perceived to
recede from the beach, and a
wave from ten to fifteen feet
high rolled upon the shore, car-
rying all before it. Eight times
was repeated this assault of the
ocean, and four miles of the rail-
way melted away like sand. Lo-
comotives, cars and rails were
hurled about by the sea like so
many playthings, and left in a
tumbled mass of rubbish.

The United States steamer
"Wateree," stranded by the wave
of '68, was lifted bodily and float-
ed two miles north of her old po-
sition. The cable buoy was
moved a quarter of a mile north
ward. The merchandise from
the custom house and stores was
carried five miles distant. The
damage done was greater than
that of the calamity of '68. The
earthquake had leveled the cus-
tom house, railway station, sub-
marine cable offices, hotel, Brit-
ish consulate, steamship agency
and many private dwellings.—
The people passed the night on
the hills. Thieves began to rob,
when the troops fired upon them,
killing several.

Iquique, built of wood and
cane, tumbled down at the first
onset. Lamps were broken, and
burning oil, spreading over the
debris, started a general confla-
gration. Three companies of
firemen were instantly at their
posts, although it was difficult to
maintain an upright position.
shock following shock with dread-
ful regularity. To procure wa-
ter the two best fire engines were
stationed on the beach. Just
then the cry arose, "the sea!" the
sea!" and the waves rushed in.—
The engines were carried out by
the reflux, and the fire continued
unopposed. Three elements of
destruction were busy at one
moment—fire, water, and earth-
quake. The affrighted people
left the city to its fate, flying to
the neighboring eminences. The
fire destroyed a large portion of
the town, the earthquake leveled
nearly all the rest, and the wa-
ter covered the ruins which it
took out in its influx. The wa-
ter condensers along the shore
are ruined. This is an irrepara-
ble loss for Iquique, as no pala-
table water is found. There
were nearly four hundred thou-
sand quintals of nitrate at Iqui-
que. The adjacent ports of
Molle and Pisqua were destroy-
ed. Small loss of life took place,
probably ten persons in all.—
The coasting craft and small
boats in the harbor were broken
to pieces. As in Arica, the rob-
bery of goods lying in the streets
was attempted, but a guard of
citizens took such severe meas-
ures that the robbers were speed-
ily driven away up on the pam-
pas, eleven miles from Iquique.

The splendid nitrate establish-
ment, "La Nueva Caroline," was
completely destroyed.

The suffering of the people of
Iquique was intense. The ab-
sence of water and the destruc-
tion of the principle stores ad-
ded to their hardships. It is es-
timated the damage done in Iqui-
que will amount to nearly four
million soles. Chanavayaa, a lit-
tle town at a guano loading de-
posit, known as Pabellon Pepica,
with four hundred houses, has
only two standing. Here the
earthquake was followed by fire.
There were no fire engines in the
town, and the sea came in and
extinguished the flames, but as
it retired, carried off all that re-
mained of the place. In one of
the guano cuttings, thirty labor-
ers were buried by falling earth.
Havre, a small town of Tarpaca,
two or three leagues inland, and
the villages of Pica, Matilla and
Canchones, were more or less
ruined. The loss of life is report-
ed as not being great. The
earthquake was especially se-
vere at Chanavaya. The earth
opened fifteen metres in depth,
and the whole surface of the
ground was changed. At least
two hundred people were killed.
The bodies were floating in the
bay, pestilence is feared.

At Haunillas, another guano-
loading station, the damage in-
flicted was fearful. The guano
cuts have fallen in, and as at Pa-
bellon, all loading must be sus-
pended for at least two months.

The wave which succeeded the
earthquake, and completed the
destruction, was nearly sixty feet
in height. In short, everything
except a few huts at the back of
the town has been destroyed.

At Mexillones the tidal wave
was 65 feet in height. Two thirds
of the town was completely des-
troyed. The guano sheds, wha
ves, launches, boats, water distil
leries, railway station, locomo
tives, cars and furniture were all
swallowed up. Six persons were
drowned. At Tocopilla little or
nothing remains. The Xoun
mine, called La Pena Danca, four
miles to the southward, sank in,
smothering 200 workmen, of
whom forty were Cornish miners.
Cobija, the principal town on the
Bolivian coast, has lost three-
fourths of the houses. The wave,
30 feet high, swept along the
main business street, and left it
as level as a desert. The wharves
and launches were all carried out
to sea.

As soon as this lamentable in
telligence reached Lima, the gov
ernment chartered a schooner,
and, organizing a relief commis
sion, loaded the vessel with pro
visions, clothing, etc., together
with 50,000 gallons of water, and
dispatched her on the 16th for the
south. One hundred thousand
soles in silver coin also formed
part of her cargo to be distribu
ted amongst the unfortunates.—
A commission of engineers ac
company the expedition.

Another Indian War.

WORK FOR TROOPS.

It appears that the Indians of
Idaho have become offended at
the action of the U. S. Govern-
ment, and to right themselves
have taken up arms and gone to
war, attacking a body of soldiers
and citizens, defeating them, with
heavy loss, and taking many pris-
oners, whom they killed, but not
mutilating. The people of Weis-
er valley have had to leave their
farms, and to assemble at a point
in the lower Weaser valley, near
Jeffries, where they are construc-
ting a fort.

A number of Indians, profess-
ing to be friendly, are in that vi-
cinity. They are well armed and
thoroughly acquainted with the
condition of the people and the
country. The settlers are, owing
to the neglect of the government,
without arms and virtually de-
fenceless.

The renegade Indians are join-
ing the hostile Indians. Runners
have been sent to four other tribes
who, they claimed, would join
them, and they would clear the
whole country from Lewistown to
Boize city.

The press is disposed to attrib-
ute the Indian outbreak in Idaho
to the temporizing policy of Gen.
Howard, and also gives voice to
the general impression that the
military authorities at Washing-
tan underrate the gravity of the
situation.

AN IOWA IDIOT put a silver quar-
ter on the railroad tract, that the
train conveying the sainted Beech-
er might run over it and render it
forever precious.

News from Mexico.

SURRENDER OF GEN. ALVAREZ.

Late news from Mexico, by the
way of San Francisco, states that
on the 16th June, after the bom-
bardment of Acapulco for 10 days
by Diaz's gunboats, Alvarez ca-
pitulated. He surrendered the
fort with two hundred and fifty
men to the naval forces, who
thereupon entered town. The
terms of the capitulation is yet
secret from some reason known
only to the opposing commanders,
but it is known that amicable re-
lations exist between the two
forces. The soldiers of the oppo
sing armies are holding high car-
naval in the streets of Acapulco,
and arm in arm they are drinking
and carousing, and apparently the
best of friends. It is said Alva-
rez has gone over to the enemy,
but the information is meagre.—
The American residents of Aca-
pulco are undecided whether to
leave the place or not.

An Architect of Ruin.

Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS made a
speech the other evening at Hot
Springs, where he is sojourning.
It was characteristically rambling
and extreme, being to nobody
either a pleasure or profit. From
a mass of twaddle we take the
following:

"The South never sought any
pecuniary advantage from the
Government of the United States;
she ought to seek none now. I
was in congress seventeen years,
and in my own district in East-
tern Georgia, and I say to you
now that I never got a dollar out
of the Treasury for one single
spot in that district. I was not
sent there to steal. Every dol
lar taken from the Treasury for
one particular locality is an in-
justice to the rest of the country,
and I can tell you to the glory of
my constituents, that in the sev-
enteen years of my public ser-
vice in Congress no man in Geor-
gia asked me to do it."

Such drivel as this is an enun-
ciation of the theory that work is
debasing, and that, unless a man
live of the proceeds of other
men's labor, the money he spends
is vulgar and contaminating. It
is proper, however, that it should
come from the lips of one who,
more than any of the leaders of
the past, lured the South into the
notion of a slaveocracy to be
achieved by secession upon the
ruins of the union. In the old
time no one was so bold, as no
one was so brilliant, as TOOMBS'
in raising the glory which
awaited the Southern States as
soon as they should detach them-
selves from the Northern States
and set up a Confederacy of
their own. Cotton, in the char-
acter of king, was to rule the
world. The black population
was to do all the work. Once
out of the Union, the white man
would have nothing to do
but to sit on his veranda and
suck iced drinks. That was
TOOMBS' Utopia. Well, the tug
of war came, and how was it?—
The South lost its all. But
TOOMBS was shrewd enough to
save his portion. He came out
with both his life and fortune.—
He has never known a day of
want or sorrow. A rich man to
begin with, he is a rich man to-
day. A selfish egotist, with an
unquenchable vanity, he has de-
voted the last ten years to such
utterances as, by their violence,
should keep him, at the expense
of his country and its people, be-
fore the public. There has been
no time since the war when he
could be elected to an office in
Georgia. He has had nothing to
lose, therefore, by his seditious
outgivings, which are deliber
ate and passionless, not, as he
would have us believe, the ebul-
litions of an excited sense of
wrong. He was born with a sil-
ver spoon in his mouth. His ex-
perience of life has been scooped
with a golden ladle. He made
himself a leader during a wild
period by talents of the most
showy, vigorous and reckless
kind, such talents as have marked
the career of his prototype in
current politics, Senator MORTON,
of Indiana. He played for great
stakes and lost; but he got away
with enough to make him indiffer-
ent to the distress he had done
so much to bring about. To say
that he is essentially an unwise
man, is to put upon him the as-
cription which he universally
bears. Going deeper into his
character, he is a cold, pitiless
man, who cares for nobody but
himself. His life has been one
long public curse.

Another class with another
generation is springing up in the
South. Necessity is the mother
of political principles, no less
than of invention. Mr. TOOMBS
duped our fathers. He can not
dupe us. We know him; we
know him well and to our cost;
in our lost fortunes, in our mis-
applied opportunities, in our hard
lot. His philosophy, his policy,
is written all over the waste pla-
ces of the South. It blazes upon
us out of a ruinous vacuity. It
says to us, "beware of words,
trust only to works." It bids us
look across the mystic line divid-
ing the sections into the land
that TOOMBS has spent his days in
abusing and regard the condition
of the people on whom he has
exhausted the vocabulary of ha-
tred and, contempt. For fifty
years the North, carrying out in
its politics the business ideas it
practiced in its daily experience,
looked to substantial things; the
South to mere glory. In the
North, a representative was es-
teemed for what he could *do*; in
the South for what he could *say*.
The advantages fell, as a matter
of course, all upon the side of the
men of business. Hence the vast
inequalities of Government ben-
efice enjoyed by the two sections
of the Union. To make a ready
illustration, Kentucky pays more
taxes than New England; but,
according to Mr. TOOMBS' theory,
it is dishonorable for Kentucky
to receive a dollar of Govern-
ment aid, though New England,
animated by no such ridiculous
scruples, goes quietly to work,
through men picked for the pur-
pose, and takes whatever she
wants.

The south is too poor to dabble
in such nonsense. Rhetoric
flights about the materialization
of American politics have no
longer any terrors or charms for
the Southern mind. It will be
time enough to talk about the
debasing influences of dollars
and cents when the account is a
little nearer even. After, we
have leveled up a bit, we may
discount the outstanding over-
plus and call the difference
square. Meanwhile, the public
interest, to say nothing about
the public justice, requires that
somewhat of the help so lavishly
expended upon the North be at
least doled out to the South. As
for Mr. TOOMBS, he may stand
aside. There is a plenty of men to
be had who are not so fastidious,
as he pretends to be, nor indeed
so prosperous as he really is.—
His independence would be less
discreditable if it were not so
cheap, so vainglorious and so
easy. In the old time he was
the Northern extremists' best
ally. If he had any influence
left, he would now be the ally of
those cormorant corporations in
the North, which, holding in
their iron grasp monopolies of
the most gigantic description,
would shut the South forever
out of the range of competition.
Fortunately he is powerless. It
is given one man to destroy his
people once only.—*Courier
Journal.*

Of Course.

Here comes the Hon. Ben Hill,
head down and tail up, and we
trust everybody will now climb
on the nearest fence as quickly
as possible. Mr. Hill wants a
convention to make over the
Georgia constitution. He com-
plains of the present instrument
because it brands the late war
as a rebellion and because it de-
clares that paramount allegi-
ance is due by every Georgian
to the national government.—
All this, the telegraph reports,
in a recent speech at LaGrange.

Mr. Hill is notoriously the best
talker to Buncombe in the whole
of Georgia. Nobody need imag-
ine that he believes all that he
seems to be saying. He is at
bottom a very sensible man, and
he knows that the late war was
a rebellion, and that every Geor-
gian, just as every New Yorker,
does owe paramount allegiance
to the federal government. But
he wants a constitutional conven-
tion, and so he is giving those
reasons for it which he imagines
will carry his point. That is all.
Only, it is quite right in so emi-
nent a man, so able a man, so sen-
sible a man, to go about among
his fellow citizens uttering bal-
derdash? He has just been elec-
ted to the senate for six years,
and no Presidential election is
at hand. What is the use? Mr.
Hill made a good deal of cam-
paign thunder for the republicans
in the winter of 1875-76. Why
not, as the street boys say, "give
us a rest?"—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE MACHINE PRINTED Manufacturers, Merchants and Wrapping paper, at lowest prices. S. S. ANDERSON, Agent.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Marietta, July 3, 1877.

☞ We are prepared, with new type, new presses, and good workmen, to do all kinds of Job Work, at short notice, and at prices lower than the lowest.

A Heavy Storm.

One of the heaviest Storms that ever visited this locality, passed over this place from North-west to South-east, on the evening of the 1st inst. The clouds were dense, low and heavily charged with electricity and hail. We have heard already of much damage to crops, fencing, &c.

Dr. B. R. Strong.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of Dr. B. R. Strong, successor to Dr. G. W. Williams, Druggist and Apothecary, who has fitted up the establishment in excellent taste, and is prepared to fill orders for fresh and genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c. with satisfaction to customers, low for cash. Books and Stationery are also kept. Read advertisement, and give him a trial.

Capt. J. M. Wilson.

The advertisement of Captain J. M. Wilson will attract attention. His goods are always of the best, in great variety, and sold on the most reasonable terms.

The Firm of W. J. Kiser & Co.

Notice their advertisement. W. J. Kiser is of long experience in trade, and one of the best business men in upper Georgia, quick, prompt and energetic. Mr. C. C. Kiser knows how to please his customers, and with good tact for trade, is one of our clever business men. Doll as times are, he is always cheerful, active, accommodating and obliging, and the house is bound to succeed.

Died

In Marietta, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Fannie Northcutt, wife of Mr. L. S. Northcut, one of our oldest and much esteemed merchants. She leaves a large family to mourn their loss. We tender to them our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

An Architect of Ruin.

In our last issue, we copied the remarks of an admiring friend of General Toombs. In this issue, we give the estimate of the *Courier-Journal*, it only to show how differently men and things appear when viewed from different stand-points.

Defender of the Faith.

Ex-Gov. Jos. E. Brown has assailed Gen. Gordon for alleged complicity in negotiating a treaty with Mr. Hayes, whereby Mr. Hayes was to be counted in as President, and the Southern States were to be fully restored to their equality in the Union. We know nothing about the bargain, and can only say that if Gen. Gordon did this, he is entitled to the gratitude of every man, woman and child in the South, for securing advantages which we sought by voting for Greeley, and which we would hardly have reached if Tilden had been elected. Be this as it may, how odd it sounds for Brown to accuse any one of being unfaithful to the Democratic party.

The State Convention.

We are to have a Convention of the State in July instant, representing a mere fraction of the people of Georgia, to remodel the organic law of the State. The truth is, the people did not know what they were to vote for, and did not go to the polls; and now that the thing is fixed upon them, with the inevitable expense, they will console themselves with the power in reserve, to accept or reject the new Constitution as judgment may dictate.

The total vote in the State, as we learn from the *Constitution*, is for Convention 48,339, and for no Convention 39,105, leaving a majority for Convention of 9,234 votes.

The Cotton Supply.

The receipts of the present will be considerably less than the crop of last year, and prices continue firm, on a healthy basis, at about the same figures of last year. The reports of the growing crop exhibit no increase of acreage, while they show on the whole inferior condition. The probability, therefore, is, that producers will receive as good, perhaps better, prices than in the last season.

Mining in Georgia.

Mining in upper Georgia is beginning to attract that attention among mining capitalists abroad which the magnitude of its interests demands. We have the authority of the ablest mining works published for saying that "this is the richest mineral region in the world," California and Colorado "as hitherto there has been little known beyond surface mining. Now, intelligent energy is properly directed to veins, piping and trenching and shafting and tunneling on in a great many places, following the presence of gold, copper, silver, and other valuable ores. That a rich harvest awaits the explorers, and not only the explorers, but this whole country, we have no doubt, believing as we do, that ores of inestimable value lie beneath the surface of the lands of upper Georgia. We find the following article in the Atlanta *Constitution* on mining in Georgia:

"But few of our people are aware of the importance now given to the mining interest in Georgia by capitalists in other States. Hardly a week passes but some large mine is sold in north Georgia at a fabulous price, and yet we hear from the purchasers that they would not take ten times the price they paid for the mines they purchased.

"We learn that there is just as much excitement about mining in the western part of the State as in north Georgia, and there has been recently some very valuable discoveries of copper and gold in the county of Carroll, and west of this county.

"Seventy-two miles west of this city, not far from the line of the Georgia Western Railroad, the celebrated Stone Hill Copper Mine is now opened, and is being worked on a very large scale, employing about three hundred hands, and is making a fine yield. One mile from Stone Hill, Gen. Smith has opened up a splendid mine of copper, which is said to be equal, if not superior, to the one at Stone Hill. This mine has recently been sold to Gen. Healy, of the United States Army, who is investing a large amount of money in western Georgia and eastern Alabama. Still further west, a Mr. Johnson, from Tennessee, has discovered copper ore of a fine quality, and has formed a company of northern capitalists, and have commenced mining. Some gentlemen from Pennsylvania have recently been prospecting through this country, and on their return home made a very favorable report of the copper and gold. They purchased, during their investigation, 80 acres, on which is a rich gold vein, paying eight thousand dollars cash for the land and mineral interest. We think this part of our State has been overlooked long enough, and we propose at an early day to lay before our readers something of the wealth of this section.

Biography of Linton Stephens.

We have just published from the Press of *The Field and Fireside* its first specimen of Pamphlet Printing, a large edition, embracing letters and notices of Col. J. D. Waddell's admirable Biography of Judge Stephens. The printing we submit as evidence of our skill. The pamphlet we recommend to public attention as embodying the opinions of cultivated minds, of a work in which all intelligent Georgians must feel an interest. We copy below, from among the articles, the notice of the *National Republican*, at Washington city:

"This is a remarkable book, in that it cannot be justly styled a biography or history, and yet it combines to a certain extent the best characteristics of both. It is a confidential and faithful record of the private life of two of the leading men of the age, in the form of familiar correspondence, embracing about forty years of active thought and service; and during this long period, the most interesting and important events in the history of the country and the world are discussed in letters and speeches and public documents, with marked ability, and with fraternal ease and freedom. * * * The brothers found time to correspond frequently and freely on all great questions of philosophy, history, science, literature, law, government, politics, arts, morals and religion. Now the combined results of all the thinking and observation on this wide range of topics, for this long series of years, by these two master minds, are here condensed and classified in a beautiful volume of about four hundred pages.—Surely, such a work must prove an ornament to any public library, a rich treasure to every household, an invaluable auxiliary to college students, as well as to every young man in the land who values intellectual and moral improvement."

The South has no more interest than the north in the determined preservation of the Federal system. Indeed, it is not hard to realize that, with the well-known more rapid increase of population in Southern countries, taking the well-known decline in that respect in New England, the South will have in a few years the least interest in the doctrine of State rights. She is to-day fighting the battle of New England, upholding a doctrine New England would gladly preserve a few years hence.—*Nashville American, Dem.*

I can say this of Hayes, that his Southern policy meets my most cordial approval. It was really the policy contended for by the Democrats in the last canvass, and he has done more to carry it out satisfactorily than Mr. Tilden might have been able to do had he been declared President. Mr. Tilden would have met with strong opposition from the ultra leaders of the Republican party. Mr. Hayes and the men he has called around him would not have been those leaders. But such opposition is paralyzed now, because he is the acknowledged head of the Republican party.—The Democrats, of course, acquiesce, and there is peace all around, and prosperity will assuredly follow, and for this Mr. Hayes deserves the gratitude of the whole country.—*Blair's letter to Broadhead.*

Strange as it may seem, an exchange furnishes its readers with a map and the following, in valuable recipe, the one equally as reliable as the other, without extra charge!—a thing we should like to do ourselves if we could afford it: "You can get rid of a wart by stealing a piece of pork and burying it under a stone. A horse chestnut carried in the left pocket is equally effective. Or get an old piece of string and rub with it the objectionable excrescence, repeating in a soft and appealing voice the invocation, 'Anamana monamike, Barcelona bona strike, hare ware from a back, halico balico we wo wack!'" And the wart is gone, or if it isn't you may know that your voice wasn't as soft and appealing as it ought to have been. In committing the larceny of the pork, you had better be careful as to the size of the piece you steal, or you may suddenly find yourself a sort of wart growing on the 'in'ards" of a jail—a wart, too, that no invocation of that kind will remove.—*Courier Journal.*

The Oration of Henry

WATTERSON.

Donn Piatt says: The oration of Editor Henry Watterson on the occasion of the decoration of the Confederate dead at Nashville, flashes like a new star's light from the dead vacancy of old predjudices and parfisanship, and stands out broad in bold relief, clear cut as a cameo stone, in honor to the orator and to the South, whose universal sentiments he uttered that day.

As a speech, from a literary point of view, it was complete, perfect and sublimely beautiful; as a history of the new era of kindly sentiment that has rolled into view, it was as the sunlight after the gray prospective dawn.

Opinion of Gen. Moltke on

THE WAR.

The Great Prussian General thinks that the Russian army will find great difficulty to live on the products of Bulgaria, or even to make a sufficient amount of purchases there for the support of their troops. Though unwilling to commit himself either way, the gallant veteran nevertheless frankly expressed his belief that the real Russian troubles would only just begin after the Danube had been crossed, but that the Russians, once across, would not dare to make the experiments through the dangerously defensive Balkan mountains, and would, in the main, in their onward march, follow to the letter almost the plans and movements of previous campaigns.

Starting the Holy Caravan

FOR THE GRAVE OF MAHOMET.

Constantinople, May 16.—The holy caravan, under command of Hadchi Izzet, late keeper of the harem of the Grand Sherif of Mekka, has left by order of the sultan for Mekka and Medina.—They are charged to tell the people of the holy cities that Russia, which persecutes within its dominions all non-orthodox sects, is determined to drive the chief of Islam out of Europe, in order the easier to convert to its own faith its Mahommedan subjects. The sultan therefore calls upon the faithful to gird their swords for battle against "infidel Russia," so as to protect their co-religionists in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, and in Central Asia, all subjects of Russia, against the loss of their true faith. The same "caravan" has been ordered to request of the Grand Sherif of Mekka to offer prayer by day and by night at the grave of the prophet at Medina for the triumph of Turkish arms, and calls upon all inhabitants of the two cities to join in those religious devotions. He also promises them that should the Turkish arms succeed the Sultan himself will make a pilgrimage to Mekka and Medina and reward the inhabitants of those cities in truly imperial style. Before dispatching "the caravan" the Sultan, in a pompous and ceremonious manner, adopted the title of "Defender of the Faith." It is under this title only that the Sublime Porte maintains the right of the Sultan to use the treasures of the Mosques for war purposes.

A secret police has also just been organized here from Europeans and Turks, the latter only too glad to watch Russian spies, who abound just now in Constantinople. The European part of this new police is employed in watching the coffee-houses and saloons there, to mix themselves among foreigners and resident Christians, and to ascertain their views on public affairs.

All eyes are turned toward Rustschuck, where the first Russian attack is expected. That city now contains about thirty-five battalions of infantry and eight field batteries. As yet, it can not be said that the forts are all in a high state of efficiency, but the various fortifications are well built, and the improvements made during the past eight weeks show a remarkable energy, not usually met with in the Turkish service.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Pickling Cucumbers.

The following receipt for pickling cucumbers and making them retain their color and firmness, is highly recommended: Cut off your cucumbers with a sharp knife, and avoid bruising them as much as possible. To pickle, to one gallon of alcohol, put seven gallons of water, and to one barrel of pickles put two tablespoonfuls of pulverized alum; place your pickle in the barrel and then wash your cucumbers clean and drop them in; then cover them with a cloth, being careful to have the cloth to cover them all up. As fast as the cloth collects the slime from them, wash it and replace it over the cucumbers again. The cloth must be washed at least once a week as long as any scum or slime rises. The vinegar made in this way can be used for table use, or any other use that vinegar is used for, after the pickles are used out of it.

B. R. Strong,

Successor to G. W. Williams,

Druggist & Apothecary,

WILL continue business at the OLD STAND in MARIETTA, and will keep on hand, and for sale, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh and Genuine

Drugs! Chemicals!

PAINTS AND OILS!

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES!

FINE PERFUMERY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A STOCK OF

School Books

AND

STATIONERY.

All which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. Prescriptions carefully compounded by

Mr. J. H. SIMPSON,

AS HERETOFORE.

Marietta, July 3, 1877. 1y

J. M. Wilson,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN & SHEET IRON

AND

Wooden Wares.

AND DEALER IN

STOVES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

EMBRACING

Straw and Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Plows, Wheel Barrows, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Grass Scythes, Plows, Plow Stocks, &c.

ALSO,

Syrup Mills,

Of a Superior Make.

POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY.

AND

Carpenter's Supplies.

Many Varieties of Wooden Ware.

All these and many other valuable articles sold on best possible terms.

Marietta, July 3, 1877. 1y

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

N. G. GIGNILLIATS

Variety Store,

NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Marietta, Georgia,

WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH!!

CALL soon or you will loose a bargain. Come and see for yourself. A large assortment of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Sheeting and Shirtings, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, &c. Also,

GROCERIES!

Such as Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Pepper, Soda, Starch, Soaps, &c. Also, fine Segars and Tobacco.

ap 3-1y

T. J. ATKINSON,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

MARIETTA, GEO.

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries!

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

R. M. Goodman.] [E. N. Ragsdale.

R. M. GOODMAN & CO.

DEALERS IN

FERTILIZERS,

HAVE ON HAND

AT THE

Old Printing Office Building,

BRIGHTON'S

AMMONIATED RAW BONE

Superphosphate.

MADE BY

George Upton, Boston, Mass.

AND

J. C. RAGSDALE'S

AMMONIATED

DISSOLVED BONE

PHOSPHATE.

NOTHING BETTER

FOR TURNIPS OR WH

WILL BE SOLD ON

The most moderate terms for

Experiment of Simeon Smith, of DeKalb county, extending through 1874-75, to determine the effect of Fertilizers on the crop of the second year.

Actual Results.

Soil.—An old field taken into cultivation in 1874; thin, gray, sandy land, & never fertilized till 1875.

No. 1 was not fertilized, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were fertilized with 500 lbs. per acre, of Ragsdale and Upton, in 1875, the same rows were planted, Nos. 2 and 3 being again fertilized at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, and Nos. 1, 3 and 4 planted without Fertilizers:

	Seed cotton per acre.
1874.	
No. 1, no manure, produced	211 lbs.
No. 2, Ragsdale, "	1,023 "
No. 3, Ragsdale, "	1,013 "
No. 4, Upton, "	1,028 "
No. 5, Upton, "	1,028 "
1875.	
No. 1, no guano, produced	90 lbs.
No. 2, Ragsdale, "	1,119 "
No. 3, not matured this year,	665 "
No. 4, not matured this year,	726 "
No. 5, Upton, produced	1,161 "

Comparative Results.

Plants.	For 1877.	Bolls.	Seed cotton per acre.
	No Guano		225
210	Wilcox, G. & Co.	87 81	1,360
210	Merryman & Co.	7 14	1,242
210	Upton,	6 80	1,426
210	Ragsdale,	6 80	1,531
200	Wilcox, G. & Co.	15 62	1,540
	Merryman & Co.	14 28	1,531
	Upton,	13 61	1,408
	Ragsdale,	13 61	1,216
	Wilcox, G. & Co.	23 13	1,478
630	Merryman & Co.	23 42	1,540
630	Upton,	20 41	1,382
630	Ragsdale,	20 41	1,408
810	Wilcox, G. & Co.	31 24	1,380
810	Merryman & Co.	28 56	1,785
810	Upton,	27 22	1,809
810	Ragsdale,	27 22	1,697
1,050	Wilcox, G. & Co.	39 05	1,706
1,050	Merryman & Co.	35 70	1,785
1,050	Upton,	31 62	1,969
	Ragsdale,	34 02	1,089

Marietta, July 3, 1877. 1y

MARIETTA SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN R. WINTERS, President.

G. C. BERNAP, Vice President.

A. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

Notes Discounted.

Exchange Bought and Sold.

Building Hardware!

&C. &C.

I HAVE ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

LOCKS

For Dwellings, Store Doors, Closets, Smoke Houses, &c.

LOCKS,

Nails, Locks and Brads

Buckles,

Copper Rivets, Sash Pulies,

Files, Hinges, Picture Rails,

Strap Hinges,

Brass Butts, &c.

Hooks and Staples,

Butts, inch to 6x8,

Wardrobe Hooks,

Sash Cord, Window Nail,

Garden Hoes,

Garden Rakes,

Spade Forks,

Manure Forks,

Carriage Bolts, Door Bolts,

Sand Paper, Glue, &c.

SCREWS,

The largest assortment in town.

WILLIAM ROOT.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

GREEN

Manning & Barker.

BLACK-

SMITHS,

AND REPAIRERS.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

ARE now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business as cheap and as well as it can be done anywhere. Buggies and Wagons made or repaired in the best style of workmanship, of the best material and on the most reasonable terms. Plantation work and repairing done cheaply and at short notice, and in a satisfactory manner.—Blacksmithing executed with despatch. Call and see us at our Shops on Atlanta street, near the Court House, and give us a trial, and we will guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Notice!

WE are now offering to sell our ENTIRE STOCK of

Dry Goods and Gr

AT LOW PRICES

for cash or to good prompt customers, to be paid by the first of December. We have a full line of Dry Goods and Groceries and Hardware, purchased and nearlyw. We must sell, if we cannot get our prices, take yours. And those that owe us notes and accounts for the last two or three years, if they do not come and settle them, they need not be surprised to find them in the hands of an officer for collection. We think two or three months is long enough for any man to have had time to pay for what he got. We must close up our business.

W. J. KISER

Marietta, April 20, 1877.

E. A. WITHERS

REMO

Remo

I HAVE changed my place of business next to Marietta Saving's Bank, where I will be thankful to welcome all my old friends and patrons at my new stand.

I will sell at Atlanta Prices

C. O. D.

Dry Goods! Notions! Hats! Crockery! Clothing!

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES!

And every thing else kept in a first class business.

Call N. B.—Would call the attention of all who are indebted to me, to call at once for settlement, and save cost.

JOSEPH ELSAS.

Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

DRUGS

AND

Medicines!

William Roo

HAS AT HIS

OLD STAND,

Almost any thing wanted in that line of business.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

White Lead, in kegs and cans,

Ready mixed Paints, in cans.

OILS.

Linseed, Train, Machine, Lard, Neat's Foot, Sweet, Castor, &c.

PAINTS.

Lamp Black, Drop Black, Venetian Red, Blue Paint, Green Paint, Yellow Paint, Brown Paint, &c.

DYE STUFFS.

WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

All at moderate pri

Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

A SPLENDID OFFER!

THE FIELD & FIRESIDE

AND LOUISVILLE

Weekly Courier-Journal

Two

family weekly

Marietta

LIVERY STA

(Opposite th

THE best

Drivers

are always rea

hire. No man

given me a call in the

nor shall any ever in the

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Miscellaneous.

OURSELF

HER PLACE.

summer days had away, and it was ock. The hours at station were marked ock. The clock that told the es by the screaming l clanging bell. The mmodation had gone Western express, due 4.55, had thundered the village, gone over viaduct, and disap- and the vast curve be-

pleased with his progress, and they had become engaged.

A grimy, dusty man in unlovely garments, but in her mind he was made for better things.—As he stood beside her one could see in his clear eyes and sensible face that he had good stuff in him and was worthy of her love.

It becomes us not to linger while they talk quietly together beside the track. The train moved slower and slower, till, finally, it stopped with the last car just beyond the switch. The iron horse was moved on, the station master signalled with his arms in a curious fashion, and each of the four brakemen repeated the motion in turn.—White puffs of steam rose high in the air from the further end of the train. A curious, rattling sound spread through the train, the last car backed down, ...side and entered the ...the station-master left ...ed and came hastily to ...the lovers. "Good day. ...Light freight to-day, ...one car—by the way, the ...brake chain is broken and you had better drop the car at the repair shops. The freight can be thrown out without leaving the car."

So saying, the station-master went on into the freight house, followed by the rattling and rumbling cars. They gradually lost their speed, and then came to a stop, with the end of the train lost in the dark cavern of the freight house. There was a shout from the building, and then one of the brakemen began to move his arms as a signal to go on. Again the white puff of steam shot up in the distance, and with a jar and quiver the train started again.

Car after car rolled past them. There were hurried whispers, a warm hand shake and perhaps a kiss, and then the young man swung forward, grasped the ladder on the last car, climbed quickly to the top and sat down. She stood gazing after him as he was drawn away from her, and smiled and waved farewell to him with her handkerchief.

"Here, Lydia, you must help me."

It was her brother who stood beside her with a bunch of keys in his hand.

"The passenger train follows this at once, and I must go to the station. Will you please close the switch after them?"

She took the keys mechanically, and then turned again to gaze upon her lover, seated on the last car of the retreating train. It had passed out of the switch and was crossing the great viaduct and moving more and more swiftly away.

To close and lock the switch was neither difficult nor dangerous, and she quickly walked on toward the end of the siding till she came to the switch post.—Here she leaned against the wooden frame for a little space, shading her eyes from the sun with her hand and watching the train. It had run around the valley and was thrusting itself into the great gash that keeps ... a long grade up ... or hen's ... Alpine. ... Sudden ... for ... ...

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